

# Alexandria

## AND COMMERCIAL

# Advertiser

## INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1808.

[No. 364.

### Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction  
Room,

Rum in hds. and bls.

Sugar in do.

Coffee in bags,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Raisins in do.

Starch in do.

Tobacco in kegs, &c. ALSO,  
A quantity of Dry Goods,

Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,

Halfhicks, Plains,

Plaids, Coatings,

Duffls, Flannels,

Irish and Sheeting Linens,

German Osnaburgs,

Calicoes, Durants,

Shawls, Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Silk Gloves,

Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,

Feb. 8. Auctioneers.

### Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and

Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Holland Gin in bls.

Tenerife Wine in casks,

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hds and bls.

Molasses in hds.

Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,

Gaudemously assorted!

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,

Flannels and Planes,

Carpets and Carpeting.

Irish and German Linens,

Worsted and cotton Stockings,

Calicoes and Ginghams,

A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand

kerchiefs and Shawls,

Table Cloths, Hats,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Vendue-Master.

### Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next

WILL BE SOLD,

On the Premises,

A neat and convenient Store  
and Dwelling House, on Prince-Street,  
near the corner of Royal-Street. The  
stand is equal to any in the Town, fronts  
on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is  
in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an  
alley; subject to a rent of Twenty  
Pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known  
previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.

January 23.

### For Charter.

THE SCHOONER  
LUCY,  
Captain Snow, 90 Tons  
burthen, to Europe, or any  
port in the West-Indies—apply to the  
Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to  
the subscribers.

JANNEY & PATON.

January 22. d

 Cash given at this office for  
clean Rags.

### GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Osnaburgs,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Hessian do.

Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

### VALUABLE PROPERTY

(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)

#### TO BE RENTED.

12 Acres of land, on the East

side of the George-Town road, well en-

closed, with a post and rail fence, and a

growing hedge all round, about 5 acres of

this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well

manured, in which there are a variety of

excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines,

raspberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes,

a variety of herbs and flowers and 38 aspara-

gus beds, highly manured and produced ad-

bundantly, there are also on this lot, two

dwelling houses, a cow-house, stable, corn

and sheep-house.

23 Acres of land on the West

side of the said road, enclosed in like man-

ner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and

produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres

has been in clover, and since a crop of rye

has been taken from it; at a proper season

it may be again laid down, in either clo-

ver or timothy; about two acres is in

wood—this lot may be conveniently di-

vided into four good grass lots.

No person or persons need apply to rent

the aforesaid property, but such as can

come well recommended, for their honest-

ty, sobriety and knowledge in the garden-

ing and farming business. The two lots

will be let separate or together as may best

suit, and good security will be required,

for performance of the covenants, in the

lease or leases. For terms apply to the

subscriber. PHILIP R. FENDALL.

January 20. d

### ROBBERY.

#### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night  
broke open and the following Cash and  
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,

Croft-barred and striped coarse swansdown,

1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,

1 do. do. dark bottle green,

1 do. do. dark brown superfine,

1 do. do. dark mixed brown superfine,

2 do. do. blue fine cloth,

1 do. do. dark mixture fine cloth,

3 do. lapet muslins,

Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimi-

naries; camel hair shawls; brown, red and

blue bandnoyes; yellow flaggs and

cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India

book muslins; women's blue and white

worsted and cotton stockings; men's

fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces

of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nap-

keen, together with a variety of other

articles not particularly recollect.

The above reward will be paid to any

person for discovering the Cash and Goods

and convicting the thief or thieves; or

Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in

proportion for any part of the Goods re-

covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will

interest themselves in discovering and

bringing to condign punishment the per-

petrators of this daring attack upon the

property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2. d

Such Printers as are disposed to de-

tect villainy are requested to insert the

above.

### JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,

30 Ravens do.

6 Chests of Souchong Tea,

Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,

West-India do. in hds. and barrels,

Coffee in bags and barrels,

Holland Gin in barrels,

Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,

Castile Soap in boxes,

Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

Also,

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain

Snow, consisting of

43 Tons Pl

## OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, February 2.

### JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. Ross, in presenting the memorial of the bar of Philadelphia, observed that it was not his intention to embarrass the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky, by moving, in the present stage of the business, its reference to the committee now proposed to be dissolved. He offered it, that the Senate having before them the opinions of a respectable set of men, might be properly impressed by them. The opinions expressed were unanimous and were strongly exhibited in a letter accompanying the memorial, addressed to his colleague and himself, and signed on behalf of the bar by Messrs. Dallas and M'Kean, the one the attorney of the district, and the other the attorney-general of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brackenridge rose and observed, that it would be recollecting he yesterday gave notice, that he should this day move to discharge the select committee, to whom the judiciary bill was last week committed. As there are some gentlemen (continued Mr. B.) now in the Senate who were not present during any part of the discussion which that subject met with, I deem it proper to say a few words, as to its progress, and as to the real situation in which it now stands.

Early in January, this discussion commenced on a resolution going to the ~~un~~ qualified repeal of the judiciary law of the last session. After many days debate, and at the moment when the question was about to be put on the resolution, a motion was made to transform it into a resolution for the amendment, instead of the repeal of the law. This was negatived. The resolution was then passed; a bill brought in, and carried to the second reading, when another motion was made to recommit it to a select committee, for the purpose of amending the system. This was also negatived. The bill was then ordered to its third reading, and on the question for its passage another motion was made for its commitment to a select committee, and carried by the casting vote of the chair. In this situation it now rests.

During the whole of the discussion, those who were in favor of the repeal uniformly argued and voted against anything like amendments. They over and again avowed it as their opinion, that they would not consent to go into any amendments in the judiciary system, until that law was repealed; that they considered its existence as an insuperable bar to all amendments; and that indeed the only great amendment, which they wished for at this time, was a repeal of that law, the obnoxious tendencies of which were, cancer-like, to be only certainly removed by going to its root.

On the other hand the gentlemen in opposition contended, that the law was enacted & made with great deliberation and wisdom; that it was essential to the due administration of justice, and the peace of the nation; and that even admitting the courts and judges erected by that law were useless and burdensome, yet congress had not the power to put down those courts and judges.

From this state of things, what can be expected from the labours of this committee? Can they on the one hand, forward the views of those, who carried to a third reading a bill to repeal certain acts which they considered as fundamentally vicious, by attempting to amend that act? On the other hand, can they forward the views of those who think this law the result of experience and wisdom, and moreover fastened on the nation by the constitution, by attempting to make radical changes in it? Can they in short, from two such contradictory and opposite opinions, opinions at variance in principle and not in detail, ever hope to produce anything that will be satisfactory to both sides? —They cannot, and it appears to me impossible that gentlemen can seriously exert it.

I consider it, Mr. President (continued Mr. B.) as a great contest on principle, and not on detail. A committee cannot, and ought not to settle principles. On the floor of this house alone ought principles surmounting the ground work of legislation to be originated and settled. Details only are proper from your select committees—We cannot abandon this

us, or be entangled in forms.—It must be settled.—We must on this floor meet the plain unqualified question of repeal.

And in order that we may be enabled to do so, I now move you, that the committee to whom the bill was referred, on Wednesday last, be discharged from proceeding further therein.—The bill will then be ready for its passage; and the whole merits of the subject open to discussion.

Mr. Dayton said he would not have risen so soon in the debate, had the member from Kentucky been more correct in the information he had given the Senate. It must be recollecting by the Senate, contrary to the gentleman's statement, that neither the first, second or third motions made on the subject were the same. The first motion was to revise and amend, instead of repeal, the act of the last session; and was negatived; the second was to revising the whole judiciary system, and connecting therewith a provision to the judges, which had been disapproved of by one honorable gentleman, and also negatived; the third so far differed from the second, as to be agreeable to the honorable member, and was agreed to. A committee was appointed.—He recollects the anxiety of the friends of the honorable member, and of the honorable member himself, at not being one of the committee. He was sorry his anxiety had produced the extravagant proposition on the table. Is not the gentleman's ambition satisfied. He might have been contented with the agency he already had in this business. He had already delivered two speeches, that had been listened to with attention.

Gentlemen had in the first stages of this business been permitted to take their own course; while employed in the hot work of destroying the constitution, they were suffered to go on, until their course was arrested by the reference of the bill. He would ask, if, when the subject was so referred for the purpose of revising the whole judiciary system, was it proper, wife or decent, to discharge the committee, without their asking their discharge? He trusted a majority would not be found to sanction such a step. He trusted one at least, perhaps many, would be found among those in favor of a repeal, who would vote against discharging the committee. He trusted that a regard to appearances would save them from sanctioning such a procedure. The committee had not been inactive to their duty. No such thing was even suggested.

He trusted, therefore, the proposition would be rejected, and that in its adoption would be found a practical comment on the conciliatory recommendation of the President, which had been echoed by gentlemen on that side of the house.

Mr. Ross said he had long had the honor of a seat in that house, and this was the first time he had ever heard a motion for the discharge of a committee unless by a member of the committee itself.

And what is the reason assigned? Difference of opinion on principle. With whom existed this difference? Surely not with one political side, distinguished from another.—For we had just heard the opinions of gentlemen of high talents, and of firm adherence to the same politics as those of the honorable gentlemen, stating that the system is susceptible of amendment; and yet shall we say that it is not susceptible of amendment? Are gentlemen prepared to decide instantaneously, without information, against opinions so respectable? Surely this would not be legislating with accustomed caution. Are gentlemen prepared to say there is no middle ground? The wisest men deliberate the longest.—Why then not wait until the committee report? Hear what they offer. If bad reject it, but first hear. What appearance would this hasty procedure present? One day the Senate are equally divided, and by a caution and moderation, not easily forgotten, the bill is referred. Afterwards, though opinions strengthening on one side, all modification whatever is rejected, and the subject is brought forward for hasty decision. This Mr. Ross did not think wise. He hoped the house would proceed cautiously. He hoped they would not proceed by rapid steps to a point that might be attended with serious consequences.

Mr. Brackenridge. It is said that what I have done shall satisfy a modest man, and that my ambition should be satiated. But what ambition can I feel? What prospects of ambition lie

before me, in proposing the repeal of this law; when instead of opening prospects of office to me, the effect is directly the reverse by destroying those very offices? No, sir, my ambition on this as I trust it will be on all other occasions, is to put down a system fundamentally pernicious. I have stated the grounds on which I deem it so, and I am ready to meet the sentiment of my country.

We are now told that we are to suspend this business for a short time to stop us from sealing the death warrant of the constitution. Let me tell these men, whatever expressions of terror they may make, that they pass by my ear like the wind, and leave not a trace behind—Where is the precipitation talked of? Did not the discussion originate on the 8th of January, and did not the business travel as slow as it could? Had not gentlemen acknowledged it had been fully and deliberately discussed? He knew but one subject which had been so fully discussed. What can this select committee do? Have gentlemen answered my arguments on this point? If our opinions on the constitutionality of the bill are so various and contradictory, what can we expect from the magic of a committee but delay? I am sure, therefore, gentlemen are not serious, when they profess an expectation that the report will furnish a plan of accommodation. The principle must be settled here.

Mr. Morris begged leave to mention that the statement made by the honorable member from Kentucky as last was not fact. Half of it was true; the gentlemen had said we will listen to no amendment, we will have a simple repeal. But it was not true, that this side of the house had declared the system was pure, and admitted not of amendment. It had, on the contrary, been acknowledged by every member, that had spoken, to be capable of improvement, and gentlemen had been called upon to point out the defective parts.

But, says the gentleman from Kentucky, we will have no modification of the bill. Is that gentleman then the keeper of the consciences of half the house, and the other half too? This is a degree of presumption I never before heard of; that he should get up and say, that nothing could be offered which would be approved of. Mr. Morris believed a system could be devised better than either the old or the new one.

Nay, Mr. Morris said, he would appeal to the language of the gentleman himself, who told us that after all we were content to repeal the law so that we spared the judges. Did not a member from Connecticut declare, that he had voted against the law last session, believing it then, and still believing it to be a bad one. He could go on citing every member, that had spoken on this side, to the same effect.

Mr. Brackenridge replied, that the gentleman last up had misstated what he had said, and built all his observations upon it. He appealed to the house, whether he had not stated it so many words, when he made the motion to-day, that all the gentlemen in the opposition had

during the whole course of the discussion, contended that the courts and judges could not be put down? He had not said, that all the gentlemen in the opposition were opposed to any amendment of the system; and therefore, there was no possibility of the committee's forming any system to meet the wishes of both sides of the house.

Mr. Cocke spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. S. T. Mason said, he had thought his friend from Kentucky had stated grounds, that would not have been treated so rudely and abruptly by the gentleman from New-York, who had so sternly reproached him with the charge of presumption. His friend had stated truly, that the question was repeat, or not repeat; and it was on this question, that the house had so often decided. As to the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that to discharge the committee would be indecent and improper, he really did not see in what light it was so.—Committees were the mere creatures of the house; even the committees of the whole, and nothing was more common than to discharge them. This had been often done, and yet no complaint had been before heard of it.

[Mr. Mason here cited an instance in the senate, where two members of a com-

mittee of three were prepared to report, when the third member, who was against the report, on motion obtained the discharge of the committee.]

Mr. Anderson said, as he was one of the select committee he thought it his duty to inform the House, that on his making enquiry, he found it had been determined by the committee to admit of no amendments to the system that were not connected with a provision for the judges. This fact would enable the Senate to judge what prospect there was of a report that would be satisfactory to them.

Mr. Dayton contested the fact, and declared, that though one of the committee he had no recollection of it.

Mr. Dayton then went somewhat at large into the subject of reference.

Mr. Anderson replied.

Mr. Tracy observed, that in his opinion, few committees had been raised for more important purposes than that now proposed to be discharged; it had been raised for the purpose of considering and reporting such amendments as it would be expedient to make to the whole judiciary system of the United States. They had sat but a short time; too short, he conceived to be prepared to decide on the objects for which they were appointed, with sufficient deliberation and maturity of thought. What light has been shed upon the subject since their appointment to alter the course of proceeding marked out by a constitutional majority of the senate? If proper then, is it not equally proper now to aim at a plan of accommodation? No new arguments have been urged. Are gentlemen determined at all events not to change their opinions? This would be improper. Daily instances occur, he hoped they always would occur, and he was sure they would occur in proportion to our desire of imbibing correct truths, of altering our opinions. It will be recollect what fell from the chair on that memorable day, that if the object of gentlemen appeared to be delay, it would not be permitted; but when the House was nicely balanced, it was desirable to give an opportunity to those who desired to devise a plan of accommodation.

Are gentlemen sincerely for making the plan as unexceptionable as possible? They may have their wishes gratified, by giving an opportunity of improving it, and then, if our amendments are not agreeable to them, they may reject them.

Mr. Tracy said, he voted for the act of the last session, because he thought it a good one; he still thought it so; but he declared, that for the good of his country, he would sacrifice all his pride of opinion, and immolate it unhesitatingly whenever that good required it. Is not prudence and caution pre-eminently required at this time? Does not the state of parties—for parties there are—require that we should heal, instead of irritating their wounds. If in this body to-day, one party adopts a particular measure, and to-morrow another party by accident destroys it, what would be thought of our proceedings? Was this the dignified mode in which legislation should go on? We were sure gentlemen would not in their hearts say so.

Mr. Morris spoke against the motion.

Mr. Baldwin said, that from the subject as it now stood before the Senate, he was disposed to vote for the discharge of the committee, and that the Senate should itself proceed and finish the business.—His reason was that his own mind was made up to come to a decision on the main question, which has been for a month under discussion; and he had no reason but to believe that this was the case with the other members of the Senate. He also thought there could not be expected a more favorable moment to come to a fair and proper decision. He hoped he should never be in any legislative assembly in which it would not be his wish to have the actual majority of both branches of the legislature make the laws and decide all legislative questions. It would give him great pleasure to see every member of the Senate present on this occasion; next to that was the pleasure of having reason to believe that the decision will now be the same as if the whole number was present; he had no doubt but it was generally so understood; this is the highest evidence that can be had in any deliberative assembly of what is their duty, and is the only thing that can be expected to give the most general and permanent satisfaction.

He thought it very far from being a disrespect to the committee, or an unusual mode of proceeding; when the Senate is not read they either it; whence the jury or an is proceeded in committee of parliament. In the different appear given up when their strong excellency of last session, no The argument on the importance in session, the composition of the was, at present, they had not which has been beginning of the country which they had, be continued minds are more can be given and al to be pro, of other import now to be very un many problems full Congress and that longer at least committee he means that there will be devising a number one, especially tended that vicious and be continued experience something nimous presented. The d Messrs. Wright, against it. The que ed in our la charged. PHIL Extract of Martinique, date " The c Treaty, of England, be member. FOR TH What dire What might \* In tasks to be And in soft BOLD in task assigned than those w the pages of phan. But Arraigni to un ranted the fac cate o confide and correct unfavorable place the af arose from a an one, it i thought in ond. Walking cise and recre tracted by t a sole foot o rope to it that t unful comp by ex stone motion

is not ready to proceed in a business, they either postpone, commit or adjourn it; whenever in the opinion of the majority the cause for the delay is removed, whether by the labors of a committee or of an individual member, the House proceed in the business, discharges the committee of the whole or the select committee, as is seen in every day's practice of parliamentary assemblies.

In the discussion of this morning, gentlemen appeared to have in a great degree given up what they had before considered their strong ground, viz. the superior excellency of the new judiciary system of last session, now proposed to be repealed. The argument this morning has turned on the incompetency of that system, and the importance of keeping the committee in session, to devise another new one, to be composed out of both the former ones. He must beg leave to submit to the candour of the gentleman, whether if that was, at present, the state of their minds, they had not better let the old system, which has been in operation ever since the beginning of this government, with which the country is well acquainted, and to which they have been so much accustomed, be continued in operation, till their minds are more settled, and till more time can be given to mature and perfect amendments and alterations, which it seems now to be proposed to make as to juries, and other important provisions, which seem now to be in contemplation. He was very unwilling to distract the country by many propositions of new judiciary systems following each other every session of Congress; he thought it more clearly evident than before, that it was best to go on and restore the old system for a year or two longer at least. As a member of the committee he must declare it as his opinion, that there was very little prospect of their devising a new one, during the remainder of the present session, which would be so likely to be acceptable as the old one, especially as it had never been pretended that the old one was so extremely vicious and intolerable, that it might not be continued a year or too longer, till experience and reflection could devise something in which we could be more unanimous than in any thing which has as yet presented itself.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Jackson, S. T. Mason, and Wright, for the motion, and Mr. Ross against it.

The question was then taken, as stated in our last, and the committee discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 8, 1802.

"The conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, of Peace between France and England, has been signed the 29th November."

### Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

What dire offence from playful causes springs,  
What mighty contests rise from trivial things!  
\* \* \* \* \*

In tasks so bold can little men engage,  
And in a fit of mad mirth such mighty rage?

BOLD indeed, Messrs. Printers, is the task assigned us, and far more difficult than those which are daily presented us in the pages of Cicero, Homer and Zeno-phan. But where is the alternative?—Arraigned before the bar of the community, and charged with an act of hostility to unprotected females, are we not warranted, are we not compelled to address the same tribunal, with a view to vindicate our assailed good name? And we confidently trust that the following brief and correct narrative will obviate every unfavorable feature of the transaction, and place the affair in its real shape, which arose from a mere act of levity, and such an one, it is believed, as will not be thought unusual with boys of our age.

Walking last Sunday together for exercise and recreation, our attention was attracted by two mules in Col. Hooe's lane, a fore foot of each was secured by a short rope to its head or neck, and having heard that these animals are capable of making unusual progress on three legs, one of our company was disposed to ascertain the fact by experiment, and throwing a stick or stone for the purpose of putting them in motion, they, together with a horse and

two or three cows, rushed from a small recess in the lane. At this time we were unconscious of the presence of any human being near the scene of action, except our own party, and it was not until we ascended an eminence in front, that we discovered some females who appeared alarmed, and were seeking a shelter by the fences on each side of the way. Three of us repaired without delay to them, expressed our regret at the unforeseen consequence of our amusement, tendered the best apology in our power, and had reason to hope we stood exculpated.

While we still continue to regret the terror produced to the party of females by our frolic, we at the same time cherish a belief, that we shall stand completely acquitted of any intentional misconduct; and, in the language of our accuser, we leave it to the "confederate part of the community to appreciate" the Doctor's singular and *magnanimous* mode of attack.

W. C. SWANN,  
A. DICK,  
CAMILLOS GRIFFITH,  
HERVEY LANE,  
HUGH W. DENEALE.

Feb. 6.

We are requested by Dr. Douglass, to say, that all the blame attachable to any person, for the publication in Friday's paper, properly belongs to him, as it was made without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Byrne.

"Set a beggar on horseback and he will soon ride to the D-L."

No common saying ever grows into a proverb, unless grounded on fact and experience. The one just cited is proved to be true by daily observation. How rarely do we see a man rise suddenly from low life and narrow circumstances, to affluence and ease, without assuming airs which men accustomed to good company would be ashamed to take. Precisely such also, is the case of persons elevated to power, to which they had before been strangers.

"Dish in little but authority  
They play such tricks before high Heaven  
As make an Angel weep."

Of this we have melancholy experience in the conduct of the present majority in Congress, *styling* itself Republican. After coaxing and cajoling the people—after seizing on all occasions, and with sycophantic assiduity, flattering every popular prejudice—after opposing and misrepresenting every salutary measure of government, and inflaming every popular discontent for twelve years past, they have at length succeeded in their pursuit of power, and have got the administration of the general government in their own hands.

But in what way they are likely to use the power they have thus obtained, the public will be able to judge by the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 25th of January. The federal members it seems called for precise information relative to the expenses attending the collection of each of the different branches of internal revenue. For this purpose, they moved a resolution, and stated the reasons on which they grounded it. One democratic member rises, and calls for the reading of a paragraph out of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—this is all the reply made, and by silent vote the resolution is negatived.

On what precedent in the annals of the Federal government is this step grounded? Not surely on that, when the virtuous Giles, in order to support his bitter persecution of Mr. Hamilton, called for minute details, relative to the negotiation of certain foreign loans, and the application of the monies drawn from this quarter. No. The whole of the information he requested was furnished, although the majority of Congress then knew perfectly well that the object of the motion was, from motives of personal antipathy, to obtain means of criminating Mr. Hamilton—of ruining him in the opinion of the President, and of effecting his dismissal unboard. Contrast the proceeding of that house with the late conduct of the House of Representatives on the 25th ult.

The present majority refuse the information requested, and yet will not condescend to align the reasons of their refusal.

They indulge the little passions of vulgar minds. They scorn to exercise power with politeness, but insult, by a silent vote, when they are not able to convince by argument. Knowing well the arts they have used of late years to obtain the confidence of the people, they are perpetually subjecting the federal members descending to the same little tricks in

pursuit of popularity. The guilty are always the most suspicious. They may, however, proceed with their silent votes, and their dumb majorities; but it will require a power of persuasion, beyond the reach of mere eloquence, to impress the popular mind with a belief, that men of such elevated and correct minds, and of characters so unblemished, as Messrs. Morris, Tracy, &c. in Senate, of Messrs. Griswold, Bayard, Dana and Rutledge, in the House of Representatives, would ever stoop so low, as to imitate the conduct of their democratic censor, and sacrifice their conscience and their duty, in pursuit of the most noxious and delusive of all phantoms, the meteor POPULARITY.

[Cont'd Ad.]

Translated for the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser from the "Bulletin Official de St. Domingue," of the 14th Jan.

In the name of the French Colony of St. Domingo.

ADDRESS.

Toussaint Louverture, Governor of St. Domingo, to the inhabitants of that colony.

Citizens,

I am informed that there are among you some insidious persons, one of whom has just been arrested, who delight in disorder, provoke the disunion of the citizens and the disorganization of the actual state of things; who jealous of all I have done for the prosperity of this colony, seem to aim at nothing else than to see the country deluged with the blood of Frenchmen.

Since the news of the peace between France and England, which cannot be considered as certain, as long as government has not announced it to me officially, those evil-minded persons have circulated a report, that France will come with thousands of men to annihilate the colony and liberty. They scruple not to say, before officers and soldiers, who, from the beginning of the revolution, have shed their blood for the triumph of liberty and the prosperity of this island, that France will come to subdue them, that she will again throw the soldiers into bondage, and destroy the officers! How can they make use of such language? Do they think that France will without motive destroy her children of St. Domingo, who, equally conquerors of their external and internal enemies, have preserved this colony to her, and snatching it from the hands of anarchy, have rendered it flourishing; that she would finally pay with ingratitude men who have never ceased to deserve well of her? Happily, this wish, loudly manifested by corrupt men, is not that the greatest part of the citizens. Amidst these horrors occasioned by their bad intentions, it is consoling to me, that I can say unto myself, "There is amongst the inhabitants of this colony, worthy proprietors, well meaning people, and good fathers of families, who take no share in the corruption, are equally friends of the colony as of France, attached alike to liberty and to the prosperity of St. Domingo, and whose only wish is peace, which alone can restore this colony to its ancient splendor." They shall not be deceived by the hope they have placed in me and in my companions in arms! they always will find in us earnest protectors, true friends, and zealous defenders. But you shall not find the same protection; our scorn is all you will obtain from us; you, who in order to kindle amongst us the fire of discord, ascribe to the French government libidinous intentions and projects of destruction; who, to give it plausibility, confidentially assert that government would not send me my children when I asked for them, because it intended keeping them as hostages until it could effectuate its designs on this island, who to sour the minds of the citizens and increase the number of the wicked report with the same impudence, that government will collect all the men of colour, and all the blacks who are in France, and send them to St. Domingo, and march them at the head of the army which is to be sent, as you say, to annihilate us. It is true, I have sent for my children, who are not yet arrived; but though I am very sorry for this delay, because I only asked for a property lawfully my own, I am nevertheless very far from entertaining the same thoughts as the malevolent do.

More confident in the principles of the honor and equity of the French government, it never will enter into my heart to suppose it capable of the projects you impute to it. Persons of good faith, those attached to the prosperity of this country, impartial men who will reflect on what you advance, will not believe either

that when France abandoned this colony to herself, at a time when her enemies were disputing who should possess it, that she would, now that her own children have cleared it of its enemies, send hither an army to destroy men who have not ceased to serve her well, and to occasion the annihilation of the proprietors and the properties of the colony. They will feel that such a project could be the work of none but the enemies of St. Domingo, who like you, are jealous of its happiness; by men, in short, who have not shared in the trouble of those who have sought the enemies of the republic, or concurred in restoring tranquility, order and public prosperity. But should the injustice which you attribute to the French government be real, it is enough for me to tell you, that a child who knows the rights which nature has given over him to the authors of his existence, will shew himself obedient and submissive to his father and mother; and if regardless to his submissions and obedience, his father and mother are so unnatural as to persist in annihilating him, there remains nothing to do for the child, but to resign his vengeance into the hands of God. I am a soldier; I dread not man; I fear God only.—If death must ensue, I shall die like a soldier of honor, who has nothing wherewith to reproach himself.

In the mean time, should what happen with which we are threatened by malevolence, I shall not the less continue, as usual, and conformably to the constitution, to cause persons and properties to be respected; to make the colony prosper, and to protect all individuals; but when the greatest protection shall be granted to peaceful men, it is my duty to pursue the mischievous and the disturbers of public repose.

In compliance therewith, the constituted authorities of the colony are invited to denounce to me all those who either by words or conduct, disturb the good order and tranquility we now enjoy, that I may give directions for their deportation as being unworthy to remain in a country they would wish to overthrow. I likewise recommend to all generals and commanders of the departments and districts the full and entire execution of my proclamation of the 3d Frimaire, and to meditate well all its parts, in order not to be misled in the dispositions which it contains.

Brave military men, generals, officers, sub-officers and soldiers do not listen to evil-minded people, who are never better pleased than when they see you perform what is wrong in order to have a pretext for disowning you. Attached to the soil of this colony, rally round your chief that it may flourish and be preserved in its present state of prosperity. Always in the path of honor, I will show you the way you ought to pursue. You are soldiers; it becomes you, as faithful observers of subordination and of all military virtues, to conquer or die at your post.

The present address shall be printed, read and published wherever it shall be deemed expedient, transcribed on the registers of the administrative and judiciary bodies, and forwarded all over the colony.

At Paris Republican, 29th Frimaire, year 10 of the French Republic, one and irreducible.

The Governor of St. Domingo,  
(Signed) TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sales on Wednesday the 10th instant,

Twenty crates of Liverpool Ware, well assorted, and a quantity of Salt in lots of 400 bushels, on a credit of 60 days for approved negotiable notes.

H. and T. MOORE,  
Feb. 8. Auctioneers.

Anniversary Ball.

Gentlemen disposed to subscribe to a birth night ball, are requested to meet at Gatsby's this evening, at six o'clock, to elect managers.

Feb. 8.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Was stolen from on board the ship Paulina, lying at Wilson's wharf, last night, about 20 fathoms of 44 inch hawser, 1-3d wore. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for convicting the thief or thieves, by JOHN BORROWDALE.

Feb. 8.

63. Cab given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

**FOR SALE,**  
**The Cargo of the brig Little Sally,**  
 Sally, capt. Cozens,  
 from Rhode-Island, now landing and  
 consisting of  
 French Brandy,  
 Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)  
 Country Gin,  
 West-India Rum, N. England do.  
 Loaf Sugar,  
 Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,  
 R. I. Cheesecakes of an excellent quality,  
 Soat Leather,  
 Ruffia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,  
 Cordage, 1 bale of Picklenburgs, &c.  
**For Sale, Freight or Charter,**  
 The said brig Little Sally, burthen  
 about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and  
 well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4.

**A. HENDERSON & CO.**

**HAVE FOR SALE,**

At their Warehouse on Union street,  
 Madeira Wine by the pipe or  
 half pipe,  
 Old Jamaica Spirits,  
 West-India Rum, } by the hhd.  
 Continental do.  
 Brown Sugar by the hhd, or barrel,  
 Coffee by the bag,  
 Hyson and Souchong Tea by the chest,  
 Raisins by the cask,  
 A quantity of Alum Salt,  
 And a few tons bar Iron assort'd.

Feb. 1. d 31 eost

*A great Bargain.*

THE subscriber intending to  
 go to France early in the spring, offers  
 for sale, at a very low rate for cash, all the

**JEWELRY**

he has now on hand, consisting of Gold  
 and Silver Watches of different denominations,  
 gold watch chains, gold ear rings  
 and bobs, bracelet buckles, necklaces,  
 gold rings, gold lockets, and a great variety  
 of other articles too tedious to mention

**ANTOINE CAYOL,**  
 Prince street, opposite Dr. Dick's and  
 next door to Mr. Miller's.

Feb. 1.

eost

**Extract from the "Act of the  
 Corporation of Alexandria for the Ex-  
 tinguishment of Fire."**

" Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars—Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town."

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company on Monday, January 11, 1802, the following officers were duly elected for the present year, viz.

Alexander Smith, 1st Commander.  
 Aaron Hewes, 2d Commander.  
 William Halley, 3d Commander.

John Hunter, Subordinate Directors.  
 John Longden, Wm. Blunt, Directors.

Mathew Robinson, Joseph Thornton, Charles M'Knight, Regulators.

William Rhodes, Ephraim Evans, Richard Weightman, Trustees.

William Paton, January 26.

eost

**To Hire,**

By the Month or Year,

A young Negro Man. He  
 has served as a domestic servant, is cleanly  
 and active, and of a good temper.

Apply to

**Dr. DOUGLASS.**

Jan. 29. eost

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
 By Cottom & Stewart,  
 And for Sale at their Book-Store,

Price 37½ Cents,

**Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the Militia, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.**

**FOR SALE,**

An elegant GELDING.

Enquire of the Printers.

January 26. d 31

## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

**SAMUEL BISHOP,**  
 STATIONER and BOOKSELLER,  
 Respectfully informs the public that he has  
 received a fresh supply of the following  
 esteemed Medicines from Lee & Co.  
 Baltimore, who have appointed him  
 their only Vendor in Alexandria.

**HAMILTON'S  
 WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.  
 FOUR YEARS**

Have scarcely elapsed since the introduction of  
 HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general use, yet in this short  
 period upwards of

*One Hundred and Twenty Thousand*  
 Portions of four sizes, of every age, and in every  
 situation have received benefit from this extra-  
 ordinary remedy, in various complaints arising from  
 worms and from obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild as  
 it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot  
 injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate  
 pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body;  
 but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the sto-  
 mach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or  
 offensive within, particularly that slimy humor  
 from whence worms and many fatal disorders pro-  
 ceed.

Children generally take this medicine with ea-  
 gerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an  
 agreeable taste.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will  
 effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of  
 children, a dreadful disorder which annually de-  
 stroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It  
 is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy  
 known, and has restored to health and strength a  
 great number when in an advanced stage of this  
 fatal complaint. Particular and plain instruc-  
 tions are given for every part of the necessary treat-  
 ment in such cases.

The society acquired by the Worm Lozenges,  
 particularly in the city of Baltimore, renders the  
 further publication of certificates in their favor, an  
 unnecessary expense.

**Description of Worms, and the symptoms  
 by which they are known.**

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly  
 of four kinds, viz. the Feles or large round  
 worm, the Alcarides, or small saw worm, the  
 Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and  
 lastly, the Lanaria, or tape worm, so called from  
 its resemblance to tape; there are often many yards  
 long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and  
 most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are  
 disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—  
 Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose  
 and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits,  
 and sometimes privation of speech—starting and  
 grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite,  
 sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—  
 Purging, with flatus and solid stools—  
 Vomiting—Large and hard stool—Pains and sicknes-  
 ses at the stomach—Pains in the head and  
 neck, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with  
 small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—  
 Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symp-  
 toms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attend-  
 ed with success in all complaints similar to those  
 above described.

**Hamilton's  
 GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for  
 the speedy relief and permanent cure of the vari-  
 ous complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in cli-  
 mates unfavourable to the constitution—the im-  
 moderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any  
 other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or  
 excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to  
 females, at a certain period of life—bad humors  
 in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience  
 to be absolutely unparalleled in the care of

Nervous disorders,

Consumptions,

Lowness of spirits,

Loss of appetite,

Impurity of the blood,

Eccymosis,

Inward weakness,

Scrotal weakness,

Foul albus, (or whites)

Barrenness,

The principal operations of this remedy is in

the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and

fending from that organ new health and vigor

into every part of the system; it enriches and pu-

risticates the blood without inflaming it; braces, with-

out irritating too violently the nervous system;

strengthens the secretory vessels and the general

habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their

natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutri-

tion which immoderate evacuations have depriv-

ed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame

into languor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all recom-

mendation in removing those weaknesses and in-

firmities with which many females are afflicted,

the consequences of difficult and painful labours,

or of injudicious treatment herein.

The most obstinate scrotal gleet, and themost

distressing cases of flux albus in females, fall par-

ticularly under the province of this restorative—

speedily yield to its benign operation, and are

radically cured, by correcting and purifying the

acrimonious humor, restoring a proper degree

of tension to the relaxed fibers, and strengthening

the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long preva-

lence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a

general impoverishment of the system, effective

ability of the whole frame, and a wasting of the

body, which no nourishment or cordial could re-

pair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine

has performed the most astonishing cures.

## D. HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT of MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatism,  
 gout, palsies, sprains and bruises; white swelling,  
 old strains, and relaxations, numbness and weak-  
 ness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of  
 the side, head ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs,  
 and every similar complaint. It prevents chil-  
 blains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of get-  
 ting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold &  
 windy complaints in the stomach and bowels—fly-  
 ing pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experi-  
 ence, sufficiently prove the superiority of the above  
 medicine over all others, in the cure of the malad-  
 ries we have enumerated.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, Obstructive Coughs,  
 Asthma, Catarrhs, Soo Throats, and Ap-  
 proaching Consumption.

To parents who may have children afflicted  
 with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it  
 affords immediate relief, checks the progres, and  
 in a short time entirely removes the most cruel  
 disorder to which children are liable—the Elixer  
 is perfectly agreeable and the dose to small, that  
 no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so  
 as to be used with safety by persons in every situation,  
 and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off super-  
 fluuous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to  
 restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free  
 perspiration, and thereby prevent colic, which are  
 often attendant with fatal consequence—Life never fails to remove cold, if taken in its  
 first appearance. They are celebrated for re-  
 moving habitual convulsions—sicknes in the sto-  
 mach, and feverish head ache—and ought to be  
 taken by all persons on a change of climate.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the  
 ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at  
 one application, and may be used with perfect  
 safety by pregnant women, or infants a week  
 old; not containing a particle of mercury, or any  
 other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not  
 accompanied with that tormenting smart which  
 attends the application of other remedies.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout  
 Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly  
 innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repel-  
 lent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of  
 unequalled efficacy in preventing and removing  
 blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, parti-  
 culary freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,  
 scars, testes, ring worms, sun burns, prickley  
 heat, premature wrinkles, &c. rendering the skin  
 delicate fat and clear, improving the complexion,  
 and restoring the bloom of youth.

The DAMASK LIP SALVE.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the  
 TEETH and GUMS.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GER-  
 MAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily remov-

ing them, root and branch, without given pain.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,  
 whether the effect of natural weakness or of acci-  
 dent, defluxions of rheum, asthenes, itchin-  
 g and fume on the eyes, never failing to cure the  
 maladies which frequently succeed the small pox,  
 measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthen-  
 ing a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced  
 its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of  
 sight.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives  
 immediate and lasting relief in the most severe  
 instances.

The ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Inter-  
 mittent Fevers.

## VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern,  
 are informed that a supply has now been received

of THE PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousand who have  
 been cured by this medicine (a great proportion  
 of them after the skill of eminent physicians had  
 proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in ex-  
 pelling the Venereal Poisons however deeply root-  
 ed in the constitution, and